

SAT

Such a glittering shew it bare, and so bravely it was held up from the head: upon her body she wore a doublet of sky-colour *satins*, covered with plates of gold, and as it were nailed with precious stones, that in it she might seem armed. *Sidney.*
The ladies dress'd in rich fymars were seen,
Of Florence *satins*, flower'd with white and green,
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy gridelin. *Dryden.*
Her petticoat, transform'd apace,
Became black *satins* flounc'd with lace. *Swift.*
Lay the child carefully in a case, covered with a mantle of blue *satins*. *Arbutn. and Pope.*
SATIRE. *n. f.* [*satira*, anciently *satura*, Lat. not from *satyrus*, a satyr; *satire*, Fr.] A poem in which wickedness or folly is censured. Proper *satire* is distinguished, by the generality of the reflections, from a *lampoon* which is aimed against a particular person; but they are too frequently confounded.
He dares to sing thy praises in a clime
Where vice triumphs, and virtue is a crime;
Where ev'n to draw the picture of thy mind,
Is *satyr* on the most of human kind. *Dryden.*
SATIRICAL. *adj.* [*satiricus*, Latin; *satirique*, French; from *SATIRICK*.] *adj.* [*satire*.]
1. Belonging to satire; employed in writing of invective.
You must not think, that a *satyrick* style
Allows of scandalous and brutish words. *Rescommon.*
What human kind desires, and what they shun,
Rage, passions, pleasures, impotence of will,
Shall this *satirical* collection fill. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
2. Cenforious; severe in language.
Slanders, fir; for the *satirical* slave says here, that old men have grey beards; that their faces are wrinkled. *Shak. Hamlet.*
He that hath a *satirical* vein, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need be afraid of others memory. *Bacon.*
On me when dunces are *satirick*,
I take it for a panegyrick. *Swift.*
SATIRICALLY. *adv.* [from *satirical*.] With invective; with intention to censure or vilify.
He applies them *satirically* to some customs, and kinds of philosophy, which he arraigns. *Dryden.*
SATIRIST. *n. f.* [from *satire*.] One who writes satires.
Wycherly, in his writings, is the sharpest *satyrists* of his time; but, in his nature, he has all the softness of the tenderest dispositions: in his writings he is severe, bold, undertaking; in his nature gentle, modest, inoffensive. *Granville.*
All vain pretenders have been constantly the topics of the most candid *satyrists*, from the Codrus of Juvenal to the Damon of Boileau. *Letter to the Publisher of the Dunciad.*
Yet soft his nature, though severe his lay;
His anger moral, and his wisdom gay:
Blest *satyrists*! who touch'd the mean so true,
As show'd vice had his hate and pity too. *Pope.*
TO SATIRIZE. *v. a.* [*satirizer*, Fr. from *satire*.] To censure as in a satire.
Covetousness is described as a veil cast over the true meaning of the poet, which was to *satirize* his prodigality and voluptuousness. *Dryden.*
Should a writer single out and point his rallery at particular persons, or *satirize* the miserable, he might be sure of pleasing a great part of his readers; but must be a very ill man if he could please himself. *Addison.*
I insist that my lion's mouth be not defiled with scandal; for I would not make use of him to revile the human species, and *satirize* his betters. *Addison's Spectator.*
It is as hard to *satirize* well a man of distinguished virtues, as to praise well a man of distinguished vices. *Swift.*
SATISFACTION. *n. f.* [*satisfactio*, Latin; *satisfaction*, French.]
1. The act of pleasing to the full.
The mind, having a power to suspend the execution and *satisfaction* of any of its desires, is at liberty to consider the objects of them. *Locke.*
2. The state of being pleased.
'Tis a wretched *satisfaction* a revengeful man takes, even in losing his life, provided his enemy go for company. *L'Estr.*
There are very few discourses so short, clear, and consistent, to which most men may not, with *satisfaction* enough to themselves, raise a doubt. *Locke.*
3. Release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness.
—What *satisfaction* can you have? *Shakespeare.*
4. Gratification; that which pleases.
Run over the circle of earthly pleasures, and had not God secured a man a solid pleasure from his own actions, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not *satisfaction*. *South.*
Of ev'ry nation each illustrious name,
Such toys as these have cheated into fame;
Exchanging solid quiet to obtain
The windy *satisfaction* of the brain. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
5. Amends; atonement for a crime; recompense for an injury.
Die he or justice must; unless for him
Some other able, and as willing, pay
The rigid *satisfaction*, death for death. *Mit. Par. Lost.*

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SATISFACTIVE. *adj.* [*satisfactus*, Lat.] Giving satisfaction.
By a final and *satisfactory* discernment of faith, we lay the last effects upon the first cause of all things. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
SATISFACTORILY. *adv.* [from *satisfactory*.] To satisfaction.
Bellonius hath been more *satisfactorily* experimental, not only affirming that chameleons feed on flies, but upon experimentation he found these animals in their bellies. *Brown's V. Er.*
They strain their memory to answer him *satisfactorily* unto all his demands. *Digby.*
SATISFACTORINESS. *n. f.* [from *satisfactory*.] Power of satisfying; power of giving content.
The incompleteness of the seraphick lover's happiness, in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of *satisfactoriness*, but his want of an intire possession of them. *Boyle.*
SATISFACTORY. *adj.* [*satisfactoire*, Fr. *satisfactus*, Latin.]
1. Giving satisfaction; giving content.
An intelligent American would scarce take it for a *satisfactory* account, if, desiring to learn our architecture, he should be told that a pillar was a thing supported by a basis. *Locke.*
2. Atoning; making amends.
A most wise and sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the *satisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate son of God, Jesus Christ. *Sanderfon.*
TO SATISFY. *v. a.* [*satisfaire*, Fr. *satisfacio*, Latin.]
1. To content; to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired.
A good man shall be *satisfied* from himself. *Prov. xiv. 14.*
Will he satisfy his rigour,
Satisfy'd never? *Milton.*
2. To feed to the fill.
Who hath caused it to rain on the earth, to *satisfy* the desolate and waste ground, and to cause the bud of the tender tree to spring forth? *Job xxxviii. 27.*
I will pursue and divide the spoil: my lust shall be *satisfied* upon them. *Ex. xv. 9.*
3. To recompense; to pay to content.
He is well paid that is well *satisfied*;
And I, delivering you, am *satisfied*,
And therein do account myself well paid. *Shakespeare.*
4. To free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense.
Of many things useful and curious you may *satisfy* yourselves in Leonardo da Vinci. *Dryden.*
When come to the utmost extremity of body, what can there put a stop and *satisfy* the mind that it is at the end of space, when it is *satisfied* that body itself can move into it? *Locke.*
This I would willingly be *satisfied* in, whether the soul, when it thinks thus, separate from the body, acts less rationally than when conjointly with it? *Locke.*
5. To convince.
He declares himself *satisfied* to the contrary, in which he has given up the cause.
The standing evidences of the truth of the Gospel, are in themselves most firm, solid, and *satisfying*. *Atterbury.*
TO SATISFY. *v. n.* To make payment.
By the quantity of silver they give or take, they estimate the value of other things, and *satisfy* for them: thus silver becomes the measure of commerce. *Locke.*
SATURABLE. *adj.* [from *saturate*.] Impregnable with any thing 'till it will receive no more.
Be the figures of the salts never so various, yet if the atoms of water were fluid, they would always so conform to those figures as to fill up all vacuities; and consequently the water would be *saturable* with the same quantity of any salt, which it is not. *Grew's Cynol. Sac.*
SATURANT. *adj.* [from *saturans*, Lat.] Impregnating to the fill.
TO SATURATE. *v. a.* [*saturare*, Latin.] To impregnate 'till no more can be received or imbibed.
Rain-water is plentifully *saturated* with terrestrial matter, and more or less stored with it. *Woodward.*
His body has been fully *saturated* with the fluid of light, to be able to last so many years without any sensible diminution, though there are constant emanations thereof. *Cheyne.*
Still night succeeds
A soften'd shade, and *saturated* earth
Awaits the morning beam. *Thomson.*
SATURDAY. *n. f.* [*sæternus*, or *sæternus*, Saxon, according to *Vestiges*, from *sætern*, a Saxon idol; more probably from *Saturn*, *dis Saturni*.] The last day of the week.
This matter I handled fully in last *Saturday's* Spectator. *Add.*
SATURDAY. *n. f.* [*saturatus*, from *saturare*, Latin.] Fullness; the state of being saturated; repletion.
SATURN. *n. f.* [*saturnus*, French; *saturnus*, Latin.]
1. The remotest planet of the solar system: supported by astrologers to impress melancholy, dulness, or severity of temper.
The smallest planets are placed nearest the sun and each other; whereas Jupiter and *Saturn*, that are vastly greater, are wisely removed to the extreme regions. *Bentley.*
From the far bounds
Of utmost *Saturn*, wheeling wide his round. *Thomson.*
2. [In

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2. [In chimestry.] Lead.
SATURNINE. *adj.* [*saturninus*, Lat. *saturnien*, Fr. from *Saturn*.] Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; severe of temper: supposed to be born under the dominion of Saturn.
I may cast my readers under two divisions, the mercurial and *saturnine*: the first are the gay part, the others are of a more sober and solemn turn. *Addison.*
SATURNIAN. *adj.* [*saturnius*, Latin.] Happy; golden: used by poets for times of felicity, such as are feigned to have been in the reign of *Saturn*.
Th' Augustus, born to bring *Saturnian* times. *Pope.*
SATYR. *n. f.* [*satyrus*, Latin.] A sylvan god: supposed among the ancients to be rude and lecherous.
Satyr, as Pliny testifies, were found in times past in the eastern mountains of India. *Peacocks on Drawing.*
SATYRIASIS. *n. f.* [from *satyr*.]
If the chyle be very plentiful it breeds a *satyrasis*, or an abundance of seminal lymph's. *Floyer on the Humours.*
SAVAGE. *adj.* [*savage*, French; *selvaggio*, Italian.]
1. Wild; uncultivated.
These godlike virtues wherefore dost thou hide,
Affecting private life, or more obscure
In *savage* wilderness? *Milton.*
Cornels, and *savage* berries of the wood,
And roots and herbs, have been my meagre food. *Dryden.*
2. Untamed; cruel.
Chain me to some steepy mountain's top,
Where roaring bears and *savage* lions roam. *Shakespeare.*
Tyrants no more their *savage* nature kept,
And foes to virtue wonder'd how they wept. *Pope.*
3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught.
Hence with your little ones:
To fright you thus, methinks, I am too *savage*;
To do worse to you, were fell cruelty. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
Thus people lived altogether a *savage* life, 'till Saturn, arriving on those coasts, devised laws to govern them by. *Raleigh.*
The *savage* clamour drown'd
Both harp and voice. *Milton.*
A herd of wild beads on the mountains, or a *savage* drove of men in caves, might be so disordered; but never a peculiar people. *Spratt's Sermons.*
SAVAGE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian.
Long after these times were they but *savages*. *Raleigh.*
The feditious lived by rapine and ruin of all the country, omitting nothing of that which *savages*, enraged in the height of their unruly behaviour, do commit. *Hayward.*
To deprive us of metals is to make us mere *savages*; to change our corn for the old Arcadian diet, our houses and cities for dens and caves, and our clothing for skins of beads: 'tis to bereave us of all arts and sciences, nay, of revealed religion. *Bentley.*
TO SAVAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. A word not well authorized.
Friends, relations, love himself,
Savag'd by woe, forget the tender tie. *Thomson.*
SAVAGELY. *adv.* [from *savage*.] Barbarously; cruelly.
Your cattle is surpris'd, your wife and babes
Savagely slaughter'd. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
SAVAGENESS. *n. f.* [from *savage*.] Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness.
A *savageness* in unreclaimed blood
Of general assault. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
Wolves and bears, they say,
Casting their *savageness* aside, have done
Like offices of pity. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
The Cyclops were a people of Sicily, remarkable for *savageness* and cruelty. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*
SAVAGERY. *n. f.* [from *savage*.]
1. Cruelty; barbarity.
This is the bloodiest shame,
The wildest *savagery*, the vilest stroke,
That ever wall-eyed wrath, or flaming rage,
Presented to the tears of soft remorse. *Shak. King John.*
2. Wild growth.
Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the culter ruffs,
That should deracinate such *savagery*. *Shakespeare. H. V.*
SAVANNA. *n. f.* [Spanish, according to *Bailey*.] An open meadow without wood; pasture ground in America.
He that rides post through a country may tell how, in general, the parts lie; here a morass, and there a river; woodland in one part, and *savanna's* in another. *Locke.*
Plains immense,
And vast *savanna's*, where the wand'ring eye,
Unfix'd, is in a verdant ocean lost. *Thomson's Summer.*
SAUCE. *n. f.* [*sauce*, *salsa*, French; *salsa*, Italian.]
1. Something eaten with food to improve its taste.
The bitter *sauce* of the sport was, that we had our honours for ever lost, partly by our own faults, but principally by his faulty using of our faults. *Sidney.*

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To feed were best at home;
From thence the *sauce* to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless *sauce* his appetite. *Shakespeare.*
Such was the *sauce* of Moab's noble feast,
'Till night far spent invites them to their rest. *Cowley.*
He that spends his time in sports, is like him whose meat is nothing but *sauces*; they are healthless, chargeable, and useless. *Taylor.*
High *sauces* and rich spices are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*
2. To serve one the same *SAUCE*. A vulgar phrase to retaliate one injury with another.
TO SAUCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To accompany meat with something of higher relish.
2. To gratify with rich tastes. *Obsolete.*
Earth yield me roots;
Who seeks for better of thee, *sauce* his palate
With thy most operant poison. *Shakespeare.*
3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad.
Then fell the *sauce* her desires with threatnings, so that we were in a great perplexity, restrained to so unworthy a bondage, and yet restrained by love, which I cannot tell how, in noble minds, by a certain duty, claims an answering. *Sidney.*
All the delights of love, wherein wanton youth walloweth, be but folly mixed with bitterness, and sorrow *sauced* with repentance. *Spenser.*
Thou say'st his meat was *sauced* with thy upbraidings;
Unquiet meals make ill digestions. *Shakespeare.*
SAUCEBOX. *n. f.* [from *sauce*, or rather from *saucy*.] An impertinent or petulant fellow.
The foolish old poet says, that the souls of some women are made of sea-water: this has encouraged my *saucebox* to be witty upon me. *Addison's Spectator.*
SAUCEPAN. *n. f.* [*sauce* and *pan*.] A small skillet with a long handle, in which *sauce* or small things are boiled.
Your master will not allow you a silver *saucepan*. *Swift.*
SAUCER. *n. f.* [*sauciere*, Fr. from *sauce*.]
1. A small pan or platter in which *sauce* is set on the table.
Infuse a pugil of new violets seven times, and it shall make the vinegar so fresh of the flower, as, if brought in a *saucer*, you shall smell it before it come at you. *Bacon.*
Some have mistaken blocks and posts
For spectres, apparitions, ghosts,
With *saucer* eyes and horns. *Hudibras.*
2. A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.
SAUCILY. *adv.* [from *saucy*.] Impudently; impertinently; petulantly; in a saucy manner.
Though this knave came somewhat *saucily* into the world before he was sent for, yet was his mother fair. *Shakespeare.*
A freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very *saucily*, had almost all the words; and amongst other things, he asked in scorn one of the examinees, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus, I pray, fir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair, and held my peace. *Bacon.*
A trumpet behaved himself very *saucily*. *Addison.*
SAUCINESS. *n. f.* [from *saucy*.] Impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of superiors.
With how sweet laws the blam'd their *sauces*,
To feel the panting heart, which through her side
Did beat their hands. *Sidney.*
By his authority he remains here, which he thinks is a patent for his *sauces*. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*
Being intercepted in your sport,
Great reason that my noble lord be rated
For *sauces*. *Shak. Titus Andronicus.*
It is *sauces* in a creature, in this case, to reply. *Bramb.*
Imputing it to the natural *sauces* of a pedant, they made him eat his words. *L'Estrange.*
You *sauces*, mind your pruning-knife, or I may use it for you. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
This might make all other servants challenge the same liberty, and grow pert upon their masters; and when this *sauces* became universal, what less mischief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion? *Collier on Pride.*
SAUCISSE. *n. f.* [French.] In gunnery, a long train of powder sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bombcheft. *Bailey.*
SAUCISSON. *n. f.* [French.] In military architecture, faggots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together. They are commonly used to cover men, to make epaulments, traverses, or breastworks in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages. *Bailey.*
SAUCY. *adj.* [I know not how this word can be easily deduced from *sauce*: it may come more properly from *salsus*, Latin.] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of superiors; insolent; impudent; impertinent.
You are more *saucy* with lords than the heraldry of your birth and virtue gives you commission. *Shakespeare. Study.*